MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872.

Amusemente To-Day. Association Hall-James Authory Froude, Lectu Academy of Music - Faust. Academy of Music - Faust.

American Institute -- Rink, Sirty-third street and Third avenue
Booth's Theatre-Arrah us Fugue.

Bowery Theatre-Breakers.

Central Park Menagerie-Foot of 54th st. and East River.

Dan Braut's Minstrels—Twenty-third street, thry Dock Circus, &c.—Foot of Honoron st., E. R. Emerson's California Minstrels—118 Broadway, Fifth Avenue Theatre—Diamonds. Grand Opera House—Roi Carotte. Olymp'e Theatre—Grande Duchesse.

11. James Theatre—San Francisco Minstrels.

Theatre Comique Forgay.

Yony Pastor's Opera House-Irish Dismonds.
Union Square Theatre Agnas. White's Athenmun - 585 Broadway

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I saish Abukhttasvakur charges only for the space accorded. Callert adaptast type may be used in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, with with a charge, at the option of the advection. For the accommodation of un-town residents, adver-For the accommodation of up-town residents, saver-accents for The Sux will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 51% West filtry-recondstreet, junction of Broadway and Sixth venue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Frand Opera House, and on the cast side at 511 Grand Greet, near East Broadway, from S.A. M. to S:30 P.M.

The New Line of Battle.

The novel survey of the Presidential field presented by THE SUN has produced

these, there are New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, California, and Oregon to draw upon.

· A fair look at the situation will satisfy a candid mind that the old adage that "there is no knowing who will be Governor till after the election" still holds true. No cautious man will jump too suddenly to conclusions in regard to the whole

Sowing the Seeds of Hate.

The most intelligent planters of the the true policy to pursue under the white races consequent upon emancipahave honestly striven to cultivate friendly feelings with their colored neighbors, but their well-meant endeavors have in a great measure been counteracted by the machinations of the carpet-baggers, who in nearly all the Southern States have su pesefully used the freedmen as tools for the accomplishment of their selfish purposes The first negro vote ever cast in Alabama was in the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, which was held in October of that year. But previeus to this, in a Democratic Convention which was regularly convened under a call issued by the late Gen. Clanson, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, delegates of both races had met on terms of equality to deliberate on public affairs. In the records of the Convention there was nothing to indicate that all who took part in the proceedings were not of the same color; yet thirteen negroes had seats on the floor as delegates, and one of these was a member of the Committee

on Resolutions and Address. This Convention was presided over by a flistinguished Confederate soldier, Col. M. J. BULGER. Among the resolutions passed during its session was one affirming that it was the earnest aim and purpose of that body to cultivate relations of friendship, harmony, and peace between the races, and to deal justly with the blacks, while all attempts to engender or encourage an- to certain contractors named Secon, after tagonism between the races were denounced as deserving of the bitterest reprobation. This was before the enfranhisement of the negroes, and the tolerant feeling manifested in the action of the Convention was evidently the result of a wise and liberal desire for conciliation and mutual friendly feeling.

How different was the disposition shown by these Southern Democrats in 1867 from the spirit now inculcated by the managers of the GRANT campaign in their appeals to the worst passions of an ignorant and excitable race. Consider what was said by one of the leadpecasion of a GRANT and Wilson ratfriends, I propose to give you a little good, Christian advice, and it is this: that you put your heels on the necks of the white people of this country and crush them into powder." Is it any wonder that, acting under such advice from those who are authorized to represent the views of the Administration, the most ignorant and brutal of the colored race in places where they have a numerical superiority are led into the commission of those inexcusable outrages on the white population which have formed a new and st revolting feature of this Presidential

campaign? When we hear of riots like that at Covington, Ky., a few nights ago, where a negro procession made an indiscrimmate and murderous attack upon all the whites within reach because a little boy on the sidewalk cheered for GREELEY, it is impossible to restrain a natural feeling of indignation at such vicious turbulence; but it should be remembered that the real criminals in such instances are the un-

scrupulous politicians who for the advancement of partisan purposes labor to inspire the colored race with feelings of personal hatred against all the whites who are unwilling to support the aspirations of GRANT for continuance in office. It will take many years to undo the work of these reckless disseminators of hate, who have encouraged a strife which may yet result in bitter consequences to the ignorant dupes who are thus misled into a causeless hostility against that class of the community whose friendship is most essential to their welfare.

What is the Truth about the Rawlins Fund?

The Ballimore American asserts that a portion of the \$50,000 subscribed in this city for the benefit of the widow and children of the late John A. RAWLINS was used in the purchase of a house in Danbury, Conn., and that the remainder was invested in United States bonds. This, however, does not agree with the statement recently made by a brother of Gen. RAWLINS to a Chicago correspondent of THE SUN IN the following conversation: "Correspondent—I thought Gen. GRANT was appointed trustee for the \$100.000 fund raised for Gen. RAWLINS'S widow, and also the guardian of

ion. RAWLINS's widow, and also the guardian of he children?

"Mr. Rawlins (refuctantly)—He was; though rou are mistaken as to the amount. Only \$48,000 was subscribed, and Gen. Grint only turned over \$2,000. He made some unintelligible statement about a speculation with the other \$12,000, and that was his only explanation. Gen. Rawlins's son went East to see him about it, but, fiter being kept waiting three days, he was only granted a short interview, at which he was treated very cavallerly by the President."

This statement of Mr. RAWLINS-there are three brothers of the deceased General and one of them resides in Baltimore and the other two in Illinois-is confirmed by the Rev. WILLIAM G. HASKELL, a Universalist clergyman, who was the paster of the church attended by Gen. RAWLINS's family in Danbury, Conn., and who now hves in Stillwater, Minnesota. Mr. Hasthe novel survey of the Presidential field presented by The Sun has produced its appropriate effect upon the supporters and the opponents of Dr. Greeley. It has inspired the former with courage and acpe, and has filled the latter with doubts and fears.

We will state the case anew. The number of electoral votes necessary to choose a President is 184. The old slave States give 138. The election in Georgia tends to show that there is a possibility that all those States, with the exception of South Carolina, which seems to belong to Grant's man Moses, may, under certain contingences, go for Dr. Greeley in November. Leaving South Carolina out of the list, those States would give him 131 votes, which is only 53 short of the number required to elect him.

Assuming for the purposes of this calculation that Dr. Greeley will obtain these 131 Southern votes, where in the North can he get the other 53 votes? New York casts 55, Indiana 15, and Nevada 3, amounting to the precise number required. Besides these, there are New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, California, There is a discrepancy between the certain continuence continuence of the find ondoscend to Inform the wildow was named by the subscribers to the Rawlins fund as trustee thereof. These letters were under clearly the president. And not until Jan. 4 following the Secretary's death, did the trustee of the find condoscend to Inform the wildow was named by the subscribers at his death, received no beneat from it until the time above mentioned." KELL speaks upon the subject as follows:

There is a discrepancy between the figures given by Mr. RAWLINS and those given by Mr. HASKELL, but they both agree in the assertion that from \$10,000 to \$12,000 of the money subscribed to the RAWLINS fund was lost in some way, and was never applied for the benefit of Gen. RAWLINS's family as the subscribers Union from the basis of a few preliminary | had intended. According to Mr. HASKELL, it remains doubtful whether this money was lost while it was in the hands of Gen BUTTERFIELD or after it had been paid over by him to Gen. GRANT. On this point it is to be hoped that Gen. BUTTERFIELD will not refuse to make a statement. changed relations between the colored and what sam of money did he receive white races consequent upon emancipa- from the subscribers? Was any of i lost by unfortunate investments while i was in his hands? And how much did he finally pay over to Gen. GRANT as the trustee of the fund?

Possibly there has been a misunderstandog, and instead of a subscription of nearly \$50,000, no more than \$38,500 may ever have been subscribed. If this is so, it is certainly due to Gen. BUTTERFIELD and to Gen GRANT that the fact should be clearly established, as otherwise injustice may be done by public opinion to either or to both of them. Let us have the whole truth, and then no one can complain that any part of the facts have been improperly con cented.

Secor Robeson.

The Boston Post reports that in his re cent political speech Secretary Rougson has declared that "the North and South are as irreconcilable as fire and water. This is an atrocious sentiment, and the Post does not denounce it with any greater

severity than it deserves. But the utterance of such ferocious and inpatrlotic ideas is not the worst offence of this man against public morality and the peace of the country. His opinions may not injure any one but himself; but his acts as a Secretary of the Navy and a dispenser of the public money concern the whole people. One of the most conspicuous of these acts is his payment of \$93,000 they had already been paid in full, and after any further payment to them had been prohibited by Congress. "That this payment," says Gov. Blair, in his report to the House of Representatives, "wa not only without law, but in direct violation of law, there can be no doubt what ever. It took out of the Treasury \$93,000 against the prohibition of a plain statute and gave it to parties to whom the Govern ment owed nothing."

The nature of this transaction is no fully appreciated until we inquire respecting Robeson's motives and reasons for such an act. These were partially brought ing Grant men of the same State of Ala- into light in the course of the examination bama, PAUL STROBACH, in a speech deliv- of the Hon. Gideon Welles, one of Robe ered in Montgomery, July 18, on the son's predecessors in office, before the committee of Congress in Washington las ification meeting: "My dear colored winter, Mr. Robeson cross-examined him and elicited the following answers:

"ROBESON—Now, I want to know whether you said anything in your letter to Mr. Dana about anybody receiving a Christmas present—the Secretary or a lady?

"Mr. WELLES—Since you choose to go into that, I will state just what I know about it. I heard about the extraordinary circumstances under which that money, was paid.

"ROBESON—That is not answering my question."

"ROBESON-That is not answering my question.

"Mr. Welles-I choose to answer it in this way. I certainly think I have some rights here, I am not the accused person.

"ROBESON-Well, go on in your own way.

"Mr. Welles-I learned that the requisition for the money was called for on the 31st of December: that the order from you came after the clerks had left; that it was a pressing, imperative order, and that it was made out next morning. New Year's day. I also heard something about a lady who either received a present, or who exerted some influence, but I am not inclined to go into that subject, and I THINK YOU DO NOT DESIRE TO HAVE ME."

Mr. ROBESON did not think best to ask

Mr. Robeson did not think best to ask Mr. Welles any other question on this subject; but further evidence is contained

in the subjoined affidavit: "City of Washington, District of Columbia, 88.— WILLIAM P. WOOD of said city, being duly

MCCULLOGE, late Secretary of the Treasury. I knew the late Simmon Johnson, who did business here as a claim agent. Some time last spring, prior to the lat of March. I called upon him at his request, and he then informed me that he desired to prevent any publication of his name in connection with the disclosures to be made by The Sun concerning what are now known as the Sicon claims, to procure the payment of which he had acted as agent, and had received but \$1.09.

known as the Secon claims, to procure the payment of which he had acted as egent, and had received but \$1.009.

"After several interviews he employed me to go to New York and ask the editor of The Sun to withhold his name if possible; and my mission was successful, inasmuch as there was no suspicion of bad faith on the part of Mr. Johnson. In the course of the several interviews which I had with him in regard to this matter, ne denied that the Cattells received any of the money paid to the Secons on the claims alleged to be fraudulent, but stated that the said Cattells were interested in other claims before the Navy Department.

"He furthermore said that his efforts to secure favorable action from the Navy Department on the Secon claims had been so long unsuccessful that their payment took him by surprise at first, and finally, in response to questions put by me, and statements which I made, he distinctly admitted that such payment had been mainly procured by means of a present of five thousand dollars to Mrs. Auliuk.

"I should be reluctant to make this statement and thus connect Mr. Johnson's name with the Scone case against his wishes, had not his shore in the transaction been revealed in the proceedings before the Congressional committee.

"WM. P. Wood, 487 Maryland svenue."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this light day of September, A. D., 172, "H. CLAY JOHNSON, Notary Public." In the light of this testimony the asser tion that "the North and South are as irreconcilable as fire and water" may easily take on a new meaning and los something of its revolting character. If by the North and South we understand the opposite sides in the great contest of the imes—the contest between public robbery and public honesty-it is not too much to say that these opposing forces are indeed irreconcilable, and that the war between them must be fought out until one or the other is obliged to succumb. But when this final victory is consummated, which will be the triumphant party-that represented by Robeson and the alleged five thousand dollar fee, or that represented by Gov. BLAIR and the mass of upright citizens? On the answer to this question the future safety of the republic depends.

Sir Charles Dilke.

Sir Charles Dilke, the courageous champion of republicanism in England, has been very much underrated, but we dare say he

preciation of the political situation in England. In glowing language he described the House of Commons as a body of mill owners and land owners indifferent to the details of measures seriously affecting the public weal, and employing their greatest efforts entirely in behalf of the wealthier classes. He spoke kindly of Mr. GLADSTONE; but he only told the truth when he said that the Premier is unable to resist the will of the squirarchy. Indeed, the haif-way measures which have been carried through Parliament show that the existing Liberalism of Great Britain manifests itself principally in legislation for the benefit of the influential middle classes. Sir CHARLES asserts that the English

Government is but a cumbersome republic administered by land owners through inconvenient and obsolete fictions, and that this Government the Premier is the head only so long as he consents to be the submissive slave of a fluctuating majority of land and mill proprietors. The remedie or this state of affairs proposed by Sir CHARLES DILKE are that the franchise shall be extended so that each class in the community shall be represented in proportion to its numbers; that the House of Lords shall be vigorously reconstructed; that the land laws shall be remodelled; and that the State Church shall be dis-

established. Those who entertain the idea that Sir Charles Dilke is a weak man will do well to study his programme.

Agriculture in New England.

In a speech on the opening day of the New England Fair, Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, the great amateur agriculturist, said that the people of New England are doing their whole duty in respect to agriculture; that the agricultural population was never in better condition than now, and that they occupy such land as will reward them for their toil. If Dr. Loning had said that the farming people of New England occupy such land as they think will reward them for their toil, he would have been more correct in his assertion. No one who has travelled through the rural districts of New England but must know that many thousands of acres are lying waste, covered with useless brush or cumbered with stones, which might by a comparatively small amount of labor be made to bear remunerative crops. Less ambitious ancestors were happy to cultivate lands which their fortune-hunting descendants permit to lie in frowsy desolation.

Never has there been a period in New England when agriculture could have been more remunerative than now. Every stream is dotted with manufacturing villages, with their hundreds of consumers, all dependent on the surrounding country for milk and vegetables, and largely for fruit and eider. Yet the farmers generally complain that their profits are scarcely sufficient to meet expenses, and they express the opinion that it would pay better to raise wood. We suspect that if New England farmers were to work more themselves and hire less help, farming might be more profitable. Make the young men work instead of driving their father's horses into town, and poring over dime novels in the garret. Then crops will begin to be bigger, and mortgages smaller. If New England agriculture is to be made profitable, the sons of New England farmers must not be ashamed to hold the plough their fathers held.

The 31st of October is the last and only day for registration in New Jersey. Voters must register in person. Let men who do business in New York and live in New Jersey bear this in mind.

State Prison for Life On Saturday the case of Mark Flanagan, in dicted for the nurder of Catharine Flanagan, his wife, which has occupied the attention of the Court of General Sessions from Wednesday last, was finally concluded by a verdict of murder in the second degree, upon which Recorder Hackett sentenced Flanagan to impresonment for life.

THE NEST OF CORRUPTION.

THE GARVEYS AND INGERSOLLS OF E'ASHINOTON.

How the District of Columbia has been Plusdered—All the Money being Gone, the Ring are Now About to Strike for the National Transury — Autocedents of Distinguished Gentlemen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- The Board of Public Works of this city has been struggling for some time to keep its financial head above water. For months past the contractors who have been doing the work on our streets have been unable to get their pay. Some of them, at least a month since, declared their intention to throw up their contracts unless they were paid. One man who has a hundred carts employed old me in the latter part of September that the board owed him \$85,000, and he was unable to et enough money to buy feed for his borses. He said that he told Boss Shepherd that unless he was paid part of his money he would be forced to quit; that Mr. Shepherd urged him to hold on; said that they were short of money, and would be until after the election, but if they acceeded in carrying the October elections and effecting Chipman in this District they would be able to raise him enough money to buy feed with in the course of a week or two. On these representations the contractor agreed to strugrepresentations the contractor agreed to struggle on, but was obliged to reduce his force very considerably. Similar statements were made by a number of other contractors, and one man told an officer of one of our city banks that the Board of Public Works owed him \$183,600, and he had been unable for months past to get any advance at all. Another stated to the same gentleman that they owed him \$120,00, and another said they owed him \$20,00. These gentlemen, having got in so deep, were afraid to throw up their contracts lest they should incur the ill will of the District Government and be kept out of their money for years. They therefore raised money on their own paper to pay their employees a portion of the wages due them. I have understood from a number of well-informed gentlemen that many complaints were made to them by a number of contractors. Indeed, there is no doubt that for the last three months the Board of Public Works has been to use a slang phrase of street brokers, "lying a kite." A young gentleman named A. H. Kinney, who was Assistant Property Clerk, stated to a gentleman in the latter part of August that the board was hopelessly insolvent, that the money realized from the first loan had been all excended, and the contractors were daily complaining about the want of mo.sy. He said the crash was bound to come, and that pretty soon, and he therefore had prepared for thy purchasing a saloon called the Old Rye House, on Estreet, between Seventh and Eighth, and when it did come he would have the means of gaining a livelihood.

GOING FOR THE NATIONAL TREASURY. gle on, but was obliged to reduce his force very

very much underrated, but we dare say he will yet make his mark as a conscientious and earnest advocate of human rights. He is looked upon, even by many who wish to see republicanism gain a foothold on British soil, as an impracticable young man of no great ability, endeavoring to gain notoriety by proclaiming radical principles, but having no distinct appreciation of what he is working for except the object of gaining a popularity among workingmen who may feel flattered in having a titled advocate. Moreover, as he is not content to work for entirely impracticable ends, he has brought down upon himself the denunciation of a certain class of the professional agitators in Great Britain, who, with the best intentions, are doing their utmost to clog intelligent effort in behalf of the industrial classes there.

In a recent speech delivered in Glasgow, Sir Charles Dilke exhibited a keen appreciation of the political situation in GOING FOR THE NATIONAL TREASURY. it will take at least from five to six millions of dollars to enable the Board of Public Works to carry out on the present scale the improvements becam. The pasing of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the navy yard, will cost at least \$700,080. This does not include grading and preparing the avenue for the pavement, which is now being done. This item alone will cost two or three hundred thousand dollars. In various parts of the city, work of like magnitude is under way, scarcely half completed. I have been informed by persons in the confidence of Mr. Shepherd that they succeeded in negotiating a lean of two millions of dollars in New York city. It is said that this money was deposited in the Metropolitan Bank of this city on Tuesday last. To rase this sum the beard pledged as collateral security certificates of property condemned for taxes amounting to \$2.000,000. If this is true, what a commentary it is upon the management of the Board of Public Works. Property amounting to \$2.000,000 his been condemned for the failure of the owners thereof to pay the taxes assessed upon it by the Ring. How many poor people are thus hopelessly ruined! How many small property holders have been bank-rupted! Of course the greater portion of this property belongs to people of moderate meansmen who by their thrift and honest industry have saved enough from their scanty carnings to procure a home for their families. How many widows and orphans whose little all was embraced in their home have thus been impovershed by the reckiess extravagance and criminal mismanagement of hose Shepherd and his ring of thieves.*

of thieves.*

HOW THEY PROPOSE TO DO IT.

This two millions will probably tide the board over their present financial difficulties, and enable them to contine work until Congress meets, when a well organized raid will be made upon the pational Treasury. A formidable lobby has already been organized to press this measure this winter. The headquarters of this lobby is at the Washington Club House, an institution that was established early last fall by the principal members of the District Ring, aided by a few of the agents of the railroad and other rings having large interests to look after here. The incorporators of the Washington Club House are as follows: Wm. S. Huntington, John O. Evans, D. S. Evans, H. G. Fant, H. D. Cooke, Giles A. Smith, E. C. Ingersoll, Dr. John Stearns, Alex, R. Shepherd, Lewis Clephane, J. G. Berrett, Hallet Kilbourn, J. M. Latta, Nicholas Acker, H. M. Hutchinson, Geo. Taylor, Thos. A. Yates, James M. Marvin, J. B. Chaffee, C. J. Hillyer, Daniel Smith, Geo. E. Baker, Thomas Kirby, Saml. Cross, J. W. V. Vandenburg, A. A. Hosmer, B. Hutchins, S. S. Smoot, N. B. Fugitt, G. F. Gulick, J. W. McKnight, W. W. Rapley, N. P. Chipman, R. H. Graham, R. T. Merrick, P. M. Dubant, E. L. Stanton, A. P. Fardon, N. L. Jeffels, Albert Gleason.

It will probably be interesting to the readers of The Sux to learn something of the standing and character of the principal gentlemen whose names are given above. HOW THEY PROPOSE TO DO IT.

names are given above.

COOKE.

Henry D. Cooke, the Governor of the District, is President of this club. Mr. Cooke has been a resident of Washington for several years, having been a correspondent of some Western papers at the national capital before the war. His father was a member of Congress from the Sandusky, Ohio, district, and Henry D. when quite young established a daily paper at Sandusky. The Cookes thought that Sandusky would be a great railrond centre, and intended to have their paper ready by the time the railroads got there. Unfortunately the railroads didn't come, and after struggling on for several years they found it impossible to make a daily paper pay. However, Mr. Cooke exhibited considerable ability as a newspaper man, so much so that names are given above. come, and after strugging on for several years they found it impossible to make a daily paper pay. However, Mr. Cooke exhibited considerable ability as a newspaper man, so much so that the paper attracted the attention of the leading members of the Free-Soil party in the State, and when Salmon P. Chase was elected Governor, he sent for young Cooke and had him made editor of the Onto State Journal at Columbus. This was the foundation of all the wealth and prosperity of the Cooke family. Mr. Chase became warmly attached to young Henry D. Cooke, and when he was made Secretary of the Treasury he was induced by Henry D. Cooke to give the elder brother, Jay Cooke, who was then a retired banker, the exclusive power of negotiating the bonds of the United States. It has long been the popular opinion that Jay Cooke was the promoter of his brother's fortunes. This is a mistake. On the contrary, Henry was the promoter of Jay Cooke's fortunes, it was through his influence that Mr. Chase made him a Government financial agent. Mr. Cooke is a gentleman of pleasant, ahable manners, and is possessed of very fair abilities. But since he became a millionaire high living has told upon his energies. He has become rather indolent, and like every other man whose stomach overbalances his brain, he has been easily influenced by men of less character, less natural ability, but possessed of greater energy and stronger wills than himself. Mr. Cooke is the only gentleman connected with the District Government who is entitled to any respect. He gives it the only respectability it has, but unfortunately a few disreputable men like Shepherd, Magruder, and Mullett have taken advantage of his indolent habits, both mental and physical, and have made him their subservient tool. At least 1 am inclined to place this charitable construction upon Mr. Cooke's conduct in connection with the doings of the Board of Public Works. I may, in the kindness of my beart, be doing him more justice than he is entitled to. Corahnly, if we were to judge him by the o

giving him.

BERRETT.

The Treasurer of the club is James G. Berrett, inte business manager of the Patriot, a gambler, blackler, and lobbylist by profession. Berrett came here from Tancytown, Carroll County, Meryland, hie was at first a clerk in the Treasury Department was afterward Chief Clerk

*Since writing the above I have been assured by an officer of the First National Bank that no mone; was obtained in New York. This is semi-official, for by law all the money which comes under the control of the Hoard of Public Works is required to be deposited in this bank. The gentleman gave me other proof of the correctness of his assertions, one of which was that they had a balance against the board which the bank had carried for six weeks, and if they had received any mone; from New York this would have been settled.

of the Pension Bureau, and was Postmaster of this city under Pierce. He was Mayor of Washington at the breaking out of the war, and was arrested in 61 for disloyalty, and although he swore by all that was holy that he would never take the oath of alleziance to the United States, he nevertheless in less than ten days was roady to do anything to gain his liberty. He took the oath came out, and was ever afterward on the most brimate and friendly terms with the principal leaders of the Republican party. He still presended to be a Bemocrat, though he was well known to have no politics. He was expelled from the Patriot by the stockholders, headed by Mr. Corcoran. His old associates in and around Taneytown say that when he first came to this city he had not money enough to clothe himself respectably, and a subscription for that purpose was raised in Taneytown. While he was City Postmaster he had an old man named Whilam Early turned out of the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and was paid for this business \$500 by one Tom Herry. Herry was the contractor who built the Fatent Office, and wanted Early out of the way. Berry published this in the Washington papers during the contest for Mayor in 1860, when Berret was a candidate for a second term.

THE TWO EVANSES. John O. and D. S. Evans are large contractors; have some of the heaviest contracts under the Board of Public Works. Their office is in the Globa building, on Pennsylvania avenue. They came originally from Pennsylvania. It is said that they have made a handsome fortune out of their work in this city under the Ring Government.

FANT AND INGERSOLL.

H. G. Fant comes originally from Missouri.

FANT AND INGERSOIL.

H. G. Fant comes originally from Missouri. He was a banker in Richmond just after the close of the war, and is the same gentleman for whom Henry S. McComb purchased 250 shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, out of which grew the suit of McComb against that corporation, whereby the great Credit Mobilier bribery scandal was made public.

E. C. Ingersoil, member of Congress from Hilnois, is a prominent lobby agent, and one of the heavy "strikers" who daily frequent the lobbies of the Senate and House of Representatives, availing himself of the privilege an exmember is entitled to—to go on the floor and openly solicit members to vote for his jobs.

member is entitled to—to go on the hoor and openly solicit members to vote for his jobs.

SHEPHERD.

Aleck R. Shepherd or "Boss" Shepherd, as he is commonly called here, came from Surratts-ville, Mid. He and all his family were rebels and sympathizers with rebels all during the war. He was apprenticed to the carpenter trade under a man named H. S. Davis, commonly called Democrat Davis. Davis says that he put Shepherd to digging post holes and making post and board fence; that Aleck thought this was rather rough work, and quit the business. He then became a plumber and gas fitter, and managed to get a little start in the world. During the war he made some money in furnishing supplies to the Navy Department, though it is said he was hopelessly bankrupt at the time the present District Government was established. The moment he was made President of the Board of Public Works he began to "peculate heavily in real estate. The Collowing abstracts from the records of the Recorder's office show his transactions in real estate from May 1, 1871, to September 1, 1872;

DEEDS TO ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD FROM MAY 1, 1871. Deed book 648, page 317-Square 940; from Mary S Baldwin, 4th of May, 1871; all the square. Considera ldwin, 4th of May, 1871; all the square. Considera-in, \$5,250. Deed book 681, page \$99—Square 1,083; from B. H. War-r, May 21, 1872; lote 8, \$, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11. Consideration. 12.807.73.
Deed book 693, page 242—Square 222; from Norton P. Chipman, Sept. 12. 1871; lot 3; all the lot except that heretofore conveyed to John F. Lee. Consideration, eed book 644, page 257—Square 157; from R. B. on, April 14, 1871; lots 1, 2, 5, 4. Consideration, 656. This deed is also to P. M. B. Young, who is a neer of Congress from Georgia. ed book 648, page 126—Square 164; from C. Gramet al., trustees, May 18, 1871; lots 1 and E, R, S, O, F, sideration, \$11,73.56. 811.75.50. page 18)—Square 166 : from John Moore, t.c. Consideration, \$12.00. page 411—Square 164 : from John R. Ash-i tot A ; Grammer's sub-division. Con-.\$10. ok 663, page 412—Square 164; from W. B. Todd, 51; lot A; Grammer's sub-division. Consideration, \$1.5'3.50. W.B. Todd is the Private Secretary of Vice-President Colfax.

Deed book 649, page 442—Square 575; from R. B. Norment, June 9, 1871; 9, 10t 4, 24 feet on Pennsylvania avenue. Consideration, \$10,500.

Deed book 660, page 413—Saune square; from James T. Ward, Nov. 25, 1871; 10t B. Consideration, \$3,187.

Deed book 661, page 247—Square 365; from Peter Wynn, Oct. 24, 1868; 10t 5; Rigge's sub-division. Consideration, \$1,000. Wynn, Oct. 28, 160 5; Rigge's suc-division. Consideration, \$1,000.

Deed book 670, page 281—Square 28; from A. T. Ayers, Deet, 14, 187; 160 19. Consideration, \$232.

Deed book 670, page 151—Same square; from Lewis Liprux, Deet. 28, 1871, north 25 feet, 160 19. Consideration, \$530.

Deed book 670, page 148.—Square 289; from George W. Pleasants et al., Pec. 27, 1871; one-half lots, 7, 8, 9, 25 and 5, on F street. Consideration, 21,000.

Deed book 670, page 241—Square 81; from Edwin L. Stanton, Dec. 19, 1871; lots 2 to make 24 lots 1 to 12 inclusive, 14, 15, 16. Consideration, \$1,856.84.

Deed book 670, page 243—Square east of square 85; from Edwin L. Stanton, Jan. 19, 1772; lots 1 to 12 inclusive, 14, 15, 16. Consideration, \$4,850.

DEEDs FROM ALEX. R. SHEPHERD FROM MAY I, 1871.

Deed book 68, page 20—Square 772; to John V. W. book 657, page 70 Square 222; to Norton P. Chip-May 19, 1811; one half of lot 3. Consideration, plication book 68, page 242.—The above reconveyed by thirman, sept. 12, 1871. Consideration, \$1. thirman, sept. 12, 1871. Consideration, \$1. the book conveyed to the Wathington Club, Dec. 1, 1871. Consideration \$4,189. Decribook 675, page 8.—Square 1971 to finite thilbourn, sept. 27, 1871; lots 1, 2, 3, 4. Consideration, \$17,679.40. Decribook 685, page 8.—Square 189; to William P. Copsiand, April 7, 1871; lot M, Suepherd's sub-division. Consideration, \$2,200.

, \$16,000. ced book 665, page 211—Same square; to Ella Piatt, 1, 1871; lot A, Shepherd's sub-division. Considera-1, \$11,972.88. Ella Piatt is the wife of Donn Piatt. ans. April 24, 1872; lot II, Sheparland, Sept. 23, 1871; lot cally 1, 1872.—To Joseph McFarland, Sept. 23, 1871; lot cally 1, 1872.—To Joseph McFarland, Sept. 23, 1871; lot s sub-division. Consideration, 4. and is the Washington correspondent orney's Press.
July 10, 1872.—To William J. Steiger, July 13, 1872; lot L.,
July 10, 1872.—To William J. Steiger, July 13, 1872; lot L.,
hopherd's sub-division. Consideration, 49,500.
Deed book 649, page 440.—Square 632; to Margaret A.,
cornent, June 41, 1871; lot 133, shepherd's sub-division.
lossideration, 47,000.
Deed book 649, page 452.—Same square; to Charles
tot. Feb. 18, 1871; lof 145, Shepherd's sub-division. Condictation, 45,000.
Deed book 631, page 95.—Same square; to R. J. Sturns,
Deed book 631, page 95.—Same square; to R. J. Sturns,
Deed book 631, page 95.—Same square; to R. J. Sturns, Deed book 651, page 26—Same square; to R. J. Sturns, March 28, 1871; lot 46, Shepherd's sub-division. Consid-ation, 500. tition, 536.

Deed book 627, page 375. Same square; to Henry Cenadis, Feb. 8, 1871; lot 187, Shepherd's sub-division, Condiferation, 849.0.

Deed book 637, page 594. Same square; to Thaddeus Saden, March 18, 1872, Shepherd's sub-division of former ub-division, 122, 128. Consideration, 81,230.

Deed book 644, page 105. Same square; to R. H. Warner, May 21, 1872; lot 105, Shepherd's sub-division. Condication, 82,330.

ndent of

of tract called Germania; 1,172 acres. Consideration, \$45,000.

187.

Deed book 643, page 466—Square 222; to Snyder & Hill, May 22, 1871; is \$3, all except that part heretofore conveyed to John F. Lee of A. S., 175, 332; \$2,000; to Economical Building Association.

Deed book 644, page 283—To Snyder & Hill, April 26, 1871, is \$3, as in deed above; \$18,000; to Economical Building Association. [This trust constitutes two other deeds of trust, and both secured on lote 156, sq. G23, liber 622, f. 466, and C. 31, f. 50.]

Deed book 657, page 562—To W. H. Ward. Sept. 18, 1871, lots F and Ce. Shepherd's sub-div., sq. 169; \$15,000; to Condition of the Shepherd's sub-div., sq. 169; \$15,000; to Hill, 1871, lot 156, Shepherd's sub-div., sq. 223, \$10,000; to Provident Ruilding Association.

Deed book 655, page 354—To Thompson & Snyder, May 18, 1871, lot 156, Shepherd's div., sq. 623, \$20,000; to Provident Ruilding Association.

Deed book 655, page 416—To W. B. Todd, May 18, 1871, lots 1 and E. R. S., O. F. sq. 164; \$9,382,20; to Grammont & Todd, Trustees.

Deed book 655, page 415—To J. S. Barbour, Oct. 31, 1871, lot 2, 489,00; to John Moore, at 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cept.

Deed book 655, page 415—To Fitch & Fox, Nov. 26, 1871.

Deed book 655, page 415—To Fitch & Fox, Nov. 26, 1871. Cut.
Deed book 665, page 415—To Fitch & Fox, Nov. 26, 1871
B. B. 85, 575, \$2,104.66; to James T. Ward, 1 and 2 years at 7 percent.

Deed book 671, page 113—To Wilson & Todd, Dec. 27, 1811; 1, 7, 8, and 9; \$15,00; to Geo. W. Fleasants et al.; 2, 3, and 4 years. RELEASE DEEDS TO ALEX. R. SHEPHERD SINCE MAY 1, 1871.

Deed book 642, page 336-April 29, 1871, lot 16, Prest's sub-division, square 532; from trust, 14th of December ub-division, square 32; from trust, 14th of December 50; \$10,000. Decd book (54, page 348-From Snyder & Hill, July 28 871; 14 3, square 222. From trust, April 26, 1870 Deed book 654, page 348—From Snyder & Hill, July 28, 1871; 1, 3, 8 quare 222. From trust, April 25, 1870; 1850; 1, 3, 8 quare 222. From Kelly, 24th of April, 1871; lots 129, 140, 141, Shepherd's sub-division, square 623. From trust, 24th of September, 1870; 16,000.

Deed book 635, page 13—From W. R. Woodward, June 24, 1871; lots 138, 140, 141, Shepherd's sub-division, square 623. From trust, T. K., 13, 7, 322; 121,200.

Leed book, page 248—From Eaton & Stickney, November 29, 1871; lots 101, 105, 105, 107, 108, Shepherd's sub-division, square 628; from trust 626, f. 55; in square 432.

Leed book 686, page 29—From T. M. Hanson, June 2, 1872; lot 125, Shepherd's sub-division, square 625; from trust 112, Shepherd's sub-division, square 625; from trust H. R., 11, f. 248; \$2,000.

Deed book 686, page 28—From Eaton & Stickney, November 28, 1871; j., 4.5; from trust 626 and 95; \$15,000.

In Googleton—Deed book 660, page 182—From W. L. Duniap, September 13, 1871; in Reade's addition from rust 368 f. 371; \$2,000.

In County—June 5, 1872—From Eaton & Stickney, June 1, 1872, part tract of land called Jamaica, 11) pages; from trust 626 and 5, 275; \$20,000.

It will be seen by this exhibit that Boss Shep-It will be seen by this exhibit that Boss Shepherd has been realizing handsomely in some of his operations, for during the past year he has paid off a considerable portion of his incibetedness. In addition to this, I know he is patting ap several blocks of houses in the city which will cost him from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

CLEPHANE AND ACKER. Lewis H. Clephane is a native of Washington, and he was first a clerk to Dr. Bailey, publisher of the National Era, and was made Postmaster

of this city under Lincoln. He was then very poor. He is now very rich, and is a heavy contractor under the Board of Public Works.

Nicholas Acker is a stonecutter and contractor. He has several heavy contracts under the Board of Public Works. He is also contractor for the New City Hall building of Baltimore, which he got as a red-hot Democrat. His contracts here are obtained under the supposition that he is a red-hot Republican. He is a German, and has been about Washington for several years.

eral years. TAYLOR AND CROSS.

George Taylor, formerly member of Congress from Brooklyn. N.Y.. is now a lobbyist and a "striker" about Congress. He lives in the same row with Ingersoil and the Evanses, on K street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

Samuel Cross is a great friend of Aleck Shepherd. He was appointed by President Grant as a member of the upper board of the City Council. He is useful to the Ring in controlling a large number of roughs about the navy yard.

YATES AND SMOOT.

YATES AND SMOOT.

Thomas A. Yates is a lumberman, and has large contracts for furnishing lumber to the Ring. S. S. Smoot was incarcerated in Fort Delaware during the war for frauds committed in contracts. He is a young man about 32 or 33 years of age. He was very poor until he was made Indian Agent under Secretary Harian, whon he suddenly became very rich, just as Harian did himself.

FUGITT AND GULICK.

FIGITT AND GULICK.

N. B. Fugitt is a native of Washington. He is a lumbermar and a member of the Ring.
G. F. Gulick was formeny a bitter Democratibut is now an out-and-out Grant man. He was appointed by the President a member of the upper board of the City Council. He made a nice thing in the sale of the property for the market house on Capitol Hill. RAPLEY AND DUBANT.

RAPLEY AND DUBANT.

W. W. Rapley is a blacksmith by trade. He came to Washington about the breaking out of the war, and formerly had his shop on Four-anda-Half street, near Maryland avenue. He was a heavy contractor during the war and made a great deal of money. He was in with Spaulding running the National Theatre. He is now rich and owns a country residence.

P. M. Dubant was formerly a barber, and had his shop for many years where the Globe office now stands, and afterward moved it up town. He quit barbering some years since, and went into the restaurant and liquor business. He now runs a restaurant on the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue. He is rich, ~d one of the prominent members of the District King, and is interested in several heavy contracts.

and is interested in several heavy contracts.

THREE MORE.

Albert Gleason is an Irishman by birth. He came here several years ago very poor. During the war he was a common inborer, and worked for some time at Kendall Greencorral, taking care of horses. He is now a large contractor for the Ring, and has a fat job of grading and paving Third street.

Hallett Klibourne and J. M. Latta are real estate agents of the firm of Klibourne & Latta. They are the gentlemen who negotiated the sale of Grant's house on I street to ex-Mayor Bowen. They are intimate friends of President Grant, Gov. Cooke, and Boss Shepherd, and are interested in more than one heavy contract.

THREE MORE. H. M. Hutchinson is the agent of the Alaska Seal Fur Company, one of the heaviest "strikers" in Washington.

Jerome B. Chafee is a delegate from Colorado; has just been redicted by 1,200 majority; is President of the First National Bank of Denver, and is said to be worth three-quarters of a million. He is a young man of some ability and considerable influence with members of Congress.

considerable inductive with include and gress.

C. J. Hillyer is a lawyer from Nevada. He is the attorney of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and also of the Central Pacific Railroad. He was formerly a partner of Senator Stewart, and is said to be a man of considerable ability, although his appearance does not denote it. He will be a valuable and efficient lobbyist for the King this winter.

TWO MORE. Giles A. Smith was formerly Assistant Post-master-General. He now occupies himself during the session of Congress as a lobbyist, and in the evening gives semi-literary entertainments at his house, where some of the literatiof the city congregate and recite poems, lectures, &c.

of the city congregate and recite poems, lectures, &c.

Johnnie W. McKnight is a lobbyist and contractor, and anything and everything that will bring him in a little money. He had a fat thing in furnishing the Morrison building under the Ring. He is a slippery fellow, and is not even trusted by the Ring.

no part in the Ring.

These are the men who keep open house at their magnificent establishment on New York avenue during the sessions of Congress. Here they bring members and wine them and dine them and play heavy games of poker, and allow allow the members whose influence they wish to secure to win all the "big pots." They are the kind of business men and capitalists who support Grant, and cry out that the business interests of the country will be imperilled by the election of Greeley. What a god-send it would be to the people of this district if their business of robbing the poor to enrich themselves was not only imperilled, but killed as dead as a "door nail."

SAPPHO.

AM USEMENTS.

French Opera.

The "Grande Duchesse" was represent-ed on Saturday evening at the Olympic Theatre. Of course that fact of itself has no special significance, and we mention it only to note that the occasion furnished the opportunity for one more prima donna to present herself before the

public in the character. The list of those who have assumed the rôle in this city is longer than that of Blue Beard's wives, and nearly as long as that of Solomon's. We cannot, with truth, say that Mile. Bonelli, the ew comer, throws any specially new light on the character of the royal flirt. She looks pretty the character of the royal firt. She looks pretty enough for a grand duchess, and sings about as well as such titled amateurs may be expected to. Her voice is pleasant, and with attentive listening can, we should think, be heard even on the back seats. Her action is humorous, without coarseness, and her representation of the character, on the whole, an acceptable, though not a very strong one.

New Plays at Booth's.

At Booth's Theatre to-morrow evening 'Arrah-na-Pogue" is to be replaced by "Night and Morning," with Mr. Boucicault in the chief character, to be followed by his drama of "Jessie Brown," first played in this city many years ago at Wallack's old theatre. "Arrah-na-Pogue," however, will continue to be played on alternate nights.

At the other theatres the bills are not essen-

Three Musketeers.

This evening a new burlesque from the en of Mr. James Barnes, the author of "Chow Chow," will be produced in Wood's Museum. It is called "The Three Mus-ke-teers," and is adapted from Dumas's novel of the same name. Pauline Markham, Lisa Weber, and Belle Howitt are in the cast.

Rubinstein's Return. Rubinstein will arrive in New York out Thursday morning, and appear in Steinway Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, and in the on Thursday and Friday even

Italian Opera. "Faust," with Madame Lucca as Mar-guerite, will be given to-night at the Academy.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Judge Louis Dent, the brother-in-law of the President of the United States, who made the ruffianly and murderous assault upon Henry Reed, Esq., the editor of the Washington Cupital, and was fined \$100 therefor, instead of being sent to the State Prison, which he ought to have been, had his fine refunded to him in an envelope as he was leaving the court. Such is justice where one of Grant's family is concerned at Washington.

The Trouble in the Tweed Association. Mr. Edward Cupper, late President of the William M. Tweed Association of the Sixth Ward, in-dignantly denies the charges made against him by John I womey and Cornelius Sullivan. Mr. Cupper placed the money of the association in a bank, and is ever ready to draw it out for the relief of the sick members of the society, but it requires the signatures of the Trustees to get the money, and one of the trustees persistently keeps out of the way.

So far as Mr. Cupper's claim against the city is concerned, it has already passed the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Cupper claims that it is a just one, and he has already brought a sult to recover the amount.

POISONING BY WHOLESALE.

ONE WOMAN COMMITTING OVER TWENTY MURDERS.

Poisoning her Mother, Fifteen Children, Three Husbands, and One Lodger,

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Attention has been called on two or three

Attention has been called on two or three occasions, in the Daily Telegraph, to the consternation produced in the north of England by the terrible charge of wholesale poisoning which was partially investigated at West Auckland, and which has, since the committal of the accused for trial, assumed still more terrible dimensions. As we stated on Saturday, the woman in custody is now suspected of haying poisoned her mother, fifteen children, three husbands, and one lodger. The Durham county police have been able to lay the following particulars before the Home Secretary, with a view to procure an order for the exhaunation of mora bodies to be tested for poison:

Mary Ann Cotton, the wrisoner, was born in 1822, at Murton Colliery, near Seaham Harbor, and her father, Michael Robson, was a sinker at that place, and was killed about twenty-sky years ago. The prisoner was then about It years old, and lived at home with her mother at the above-named coiliery until she was 16 years of age, when she went to live as under nurse in the family of Mr. Edward Potter, colliery viewer at South Hetton. She remained in this jituation about three years, and then she went to live as under nurse in the family of Mr. Edward Potter, colliery viewer at South Hetton. She remained in this jituation about three years, and then she went to live as under nurse in the family of Mr. Edward Potter, colliery blue and served an apprenticeship to the business of a dressmaker. About this time she became acquain. A with William Mowbray, a laborer residing at Murto, Colliery, but a native of Peterborough. They were shoc'lly afteward married at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and left the nelghborhood and went to reside at Plymouth, and afterward at various other places in the South of England, then returning to South Hetton, after an absence of five years from that part of the country.

THE FIRST CHILDREN KILLED.

On their return the prisoner stated that she

THE FIRST CHILDNEN KILLED.

On their return the prisoner stated that she had had four children while away, but they had all died. Mowbray obtained employment at South Hetton as a foreman at the colliery, and remained there several years. On the 24th of June, 1829, they had a child, named Mary Ann, four years of age, which died. Mr. Broadbent, surgeon at South Fietton, says she died of gastric fever. So rity after this Mowbray and the prisoner, with their calldren, went to live at Hendon. He obtained employment as a fireman on a steam ve-sel. On the 22d of September, 1824, a son named John Robert William, about one year old, died; and on the 2d of May, 1855, a daughter named Mary Jane died. The two last-named were attended in their illness by Mr. Gammage, surgeon, Sunderland, and he states that they both died of gastric fever. The deceased, William Mowbray, and bis family, were all insured in the British and Prudential Insurace office, and on the death of her husband the prisoner gut 255, and some smaller amounts on the death of the children.

the prisoner got 255, and some smailer amounts on the death of the children.

SECOND MARRIAGE.

She then obtained a situation at the old infirmary at Sunderland, and remained there about six months, when she became acquainted with an lumnie named George Ward. He married her, and they went to reside in Gray street, Sunderland, where he died on the 21st of October, 1806, aged 33 years. Mr. Gammage attended him, and, sithough he was an ailing man, he considered that he drouped off very suddenly. From the death of Ward to the 20th of December it is said the prisoner led a loose life, but she then obtained a situation as housekeeper to ond James Robinson, a foreman in a ship building yard at Fallion. In June 1867, he married her, and they continued to reside together at Paillon, When Robinson married the prisoner he was a widower with five children, and the prisoner had one little girl about ning years of age. She lived with Robinson until the latter part of December, 1867, and during that time there died in his house John Robinson, ten months old, Jan. 4, 1867; James Robinson, ten months old, Jan. 4, 1867; James Robinson, the way, nine years old, May 2, 1867; Edward Mowbray, n

ments at his house, where some of the literation of the city congregate and rectice poems, lectures, &c.

Johnsie W. McKnight is a lobbyist and contractor, and anything and everything that will be contracted and manything and everything that will be contracted by the King.

He is a slippery fellow, and is not even trusted by the King.

H. P. Chipman is the delegate from the District just reflected. He comes from Ohio, and the district just reflected. He comes from Ohio, and for the population of the population.

H. P. Chipman is the delegate from the District just reflected. He comes from Ohio, and the probability of the population of Greetey, what a good-send the manyulator of the population of Greetey, what a good-send to the suspicious death of the children and send the population of the po

picton about the children who had died, and he determined not to have his life insured.

THE THRO MARRIAGE.

After her father's death her mother was married to Robert Stott, who is now living at Seaton Colliery. Mrs. Stott, the prisoner's mother, died the 9th of June, 1896, aged 51 years, and was buried at Old Seaham. She died very suddenly after the prisoner came. She robbed the house of everything she could take away, and Stott stated that he would never allow her to enter the house more. The prisoner, after absconding from the house of her husband, is found wandering about Sunderland, Seaham harbor, Tynemouth, and Newcastle, until the 7th of July, 1870, when she obtained a situation at housekeeper to Frederick Cotton, a pitman, residing at Walbottle, Northumberland. In October of the same year he married her at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, in the name of Mary Ann Mowbray. When residing at Walbottle a number of fat pigs died, and for some reason or other she was suspected, and the place became so hot that they were obliged to leave it, and they came to reside at West Auckland.

At that time the family consisted of herself, Frederick Cotton, her husband; Frederick Cotton, stepson, nine years; Charles Edward Cotton, stepson, nine years; Charles Edward Cotton, stepson, six years; Robert Robson Cotton, son, two years or so, who have all died, as well as a lodger named Joseph Nattrass.

The prisoner herself states that while she was

son, two years or so, who have all died, as well as a lodger named Joseph Natirass.

A CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

The prisoner herself states that while she was in the south of Emgland she had four children to Mowbray, all of whom died. The other cases of death were as follows:

Mary Ann Mowbray, four years, South Hetton, June 24, 1860; John Robert William Mowbray, one year, Hendon, Sept. 22, 1864; William Mowbray, 47 years, Hendon, Jan. 18, 1865; Mary Jane Mowbray, four years, Hendon, May 2, 1865; Mrs. Stott, mother of the prisoner, 54 years, South Hetton, Jan. 9, 1896; George Ward. 33 years, Sunh derland, Qet. 21, 1896; John Robinson, ten months, Pallion, Jan. 4, 1867; James Robinson, six years, Pallion, April 7, 1867; Elizabeth Robinson, eight years, Pallion, May 2, 1867; Margaret Robinson, three months, Pallion, December, 1867; Fred. Cotton, 10 years, West Auckland, Sept. 19, 1871; Fred. Cotton, 10 years, West Auckland, March 9, 1872; Robert Robson Cotton, 14 months, West Auckland, March 28, 1872; Joseph Nattrass, 35 years, West Auckland, April 1, 1872; and Charles Edward Cotton, seven years West Auckland, July 12, 1872.

Traces of poison, it has already been stated, have been found in the bodies of two of the deceased, Charles Edward Cotton, and Joseph Nattrass, and the police are now waiting for their instructions before carrying out the order which has already been received for further exhumations.

A Duel with Shot Gaus-A Foolish Quarrel Ending in a Fatal Meeting.
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.-Mr. Houston T. Fores and J. H. Townsend, Esq., both of this city, duel last evening, between sundown and dark. duel last evening, between sundown and dark City Cemetery, in an open space within the limits of the city. The weapons were sho twenty paces. The seconds were Mr. George of this place and a Mr. Cruichfield of Vir. Townsend fell, his left arm being shivered balls, and one ball entering his chest beneath der blade. His wounds are supposed to be though he is still living. A warrant has been, Mr. Force arrest, who has not yet been loorigin of the difficulty was about a young last alleged, had been insulted by a Mr. Wall of Mr. Force, the lady's attendant, had publicly Haskell. Haskell subsequently sent Force which Force declined to accept on the grant was ing of Force. This led to the duel between and Mr. Townsend, Mr. Haskel's second, young men are well connected, and were interested to the sent of the connection of the well some men are well connected as enough to the well of the well as the second young men are well connected as an of the property of the wholese source as a new force of the sent of the well as a sent of the well as a proper of the

Michael Connolly fell into the river twice resterday, the first time about noon; then he was rescued by Officer McCaffray of the Leonard street police station. The second time about 1 o'clock; then he was pulled out by Officer Hall, also of the Leonard street police station.